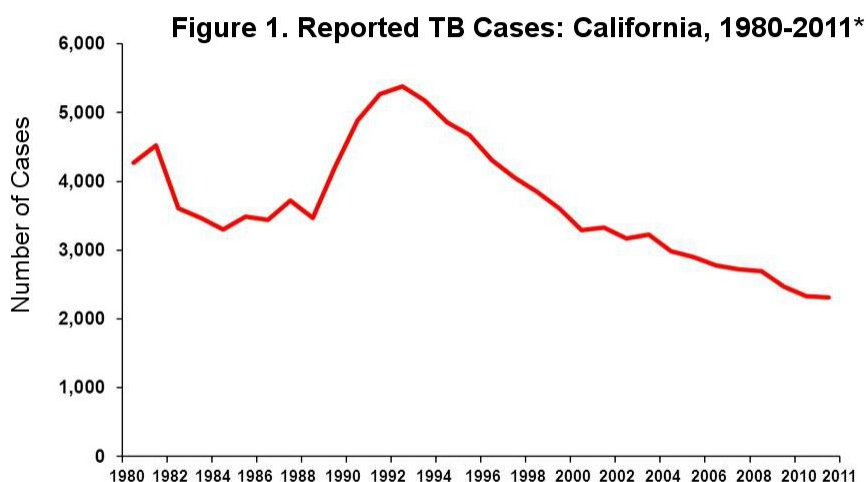


TB in California

A Snapshot: 2011

California Overview

- The latest surveillance data show that TB has reached an all-time low in California. In 2011, a total of 2,317 cases were reported.
- The TB rate declined 3 percent from 2010 to 2011, to 5.8 cases per 100,000 population – the lowest recorded rate since TB reporting began.
- California reported more than 20 percent of the nation's TB cases, and the greatest number of TB cases of any state.

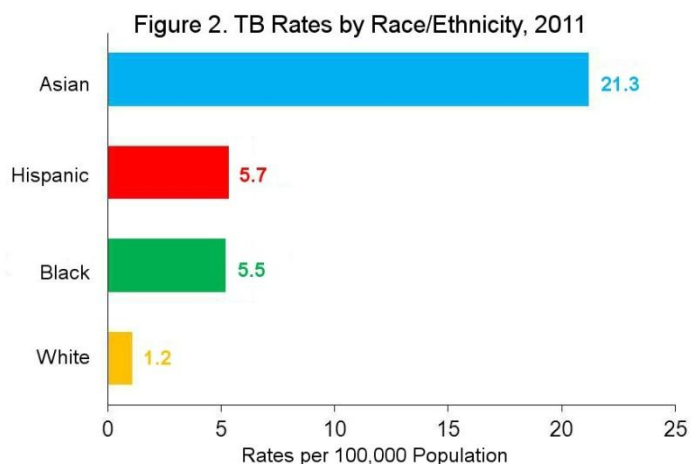


*The resurgence of TB in the mid-1980s was marked by several years of increasing case counts until its peak in 1992. Case counts began decreasing again in 1993, and have continued an overall downward trend through 2011, with the exception of small increases in reported cases in 2001 and 2003.

Most Affected Populations

Racial/Ethnic Disparities Persist

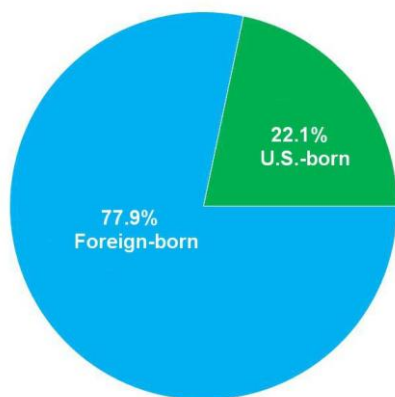
- Despite declines in TB rates among blacks and Hispanics in 2011, TB rates among racial/ethnic minorities remain much higher than those of whites. Rates for blacks (5.5/100,000), Hispanics (5.7), and Asians (21.3) were 4.6, 4.8, and 17.8 times higher than among whites (1.2), respectively.
- More TB cases were reported among Asians than any other racial/ethnic group.



Foreign-Born Individuals Bear Significant Burden

- Despite a decline in the rate of TB among foreign-born individuals in 2011, the TB rate among foreign-born persons (17.6/100,000) was more than 9 times higher than among U.S.-born persons (1.9).
- Among persons with TB, approximately 94 percent of Asians, 72 percent of Hispanics, 36 percent of blacks, and 29 percent of whites were foreign-born.

Figure 3. Proportion of TB Cases by National Origin, 2011**



** Among cases in persons with a known national origin

- These data underscore the need to address TB as a severe health threat globally. According to the World Health Organization, approximately one-third of the world's population is infected with the bacteria that cause TB; in 2009, approximately 9.4 million people became ill with the disease and an estimated 1.7 million people died.

Severe Impact Among Persons Living with HIV

- People living with HIV are at high risk for rapid progression to TB disease once infected and are more likely to die during treatment.
- In 2011, 5.5 percent of TB cases with a known status in California were HIV infected.

Deaths Among Persons with TB

- During 2005-2009, 1,218 persons (9.0% of TB cases) died with tuberculosis. Nearly one-quarter of these individuals died before receiving treatment for TB.

Drug Resistance Remains a Serious Challenge

Multidrug-Resistant TB

- Cases of multidrug-resistant TB, or MDR TB – defined as TB that is resistant to at least two first-line therapies (isoniazid and rifampin) – are difficult and costly to treat and can be fatal.
- MDR TB accounted for 1.9 percent (33 cases) of culture-positive TB cases in 2011.
- The proportion of cases that were MDR TB remained stable from 1995 to 2011.

Extensively Drug-Resistant TB

- Extensively drug-resistant TB, or XDR TB, is defined as TB that is resistant to at least isoniazid and rifampin among first-line anti-TB drugs, resistance to any fluoroquinolone (e.g., ciprofloxacin or ofloxacin), and resistance to at least one second-line injectable drug (e.g., amikacin, capreomycin, or kanamycin).
- XDR TB patients have few treatment options because the drugs that are most highly effective against TB will be ineffective against their disease. This problem is amplified in areas of the world with limited access to the full range of anti-TB drugs.
- Ten XDR TB cases were reported in California between 2002-2011.